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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, HAO X	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2662	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/017,398	SENGODAN, SENTHIL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hao X. Nguyen	2662	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 December 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-38* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12/18/2005* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Figures 1-4 should be labeled "Prior Art" in the section "Brief Description of the Drawings" of the specification. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2. Claims are objected to because of the following informalities: the first page of the claims is put at the end of the specification file. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: the clause "...GGSN sends the Create PDP Context Response message to from the GGSN to the SGSN" should be "...GGSN sends the Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN to the SGSN". Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to because Figure 2b should label Payload as "Payload 209". Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is

being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) The invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section

351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Takeda et al. (US Pub. No. 2001/0048686 A1), hereafter Takeda.

Referring to Figures 1 and 5, Takeda discloses a gateway 3b that receives a Create PDP Context Request message 110 from a subscriber node 4a. An APN included in a message 110 is used for identifying a communication network corresponding to the current communication request (paragraphs [0091]; claim 38 - a Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN) of the GPRS-based communications network receiving a request from the SGSN for a public address for the mobile station).

Takeda also discloses a gateway node 3b that sends a Create PDP Context Response message 120 including an IP address allocated to a mobile terminal 7, to a subscriber node 4a (paragraph [0097]; claim 38 - and in response, sending a reply to the SGSN containing a public address assigned to the mobile station).

Referring to Figures 1, 6 and 7, Takeda discloses an IP packet 131 that is sent from a mobile terminal 7 to a gateway 3b. The IP packet contains a payload 230 and is intended for a destination server 18 (paragraph [0100], [0101], [0105],

and [0109]; claim 38 - a Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) receiving a datagram containing a payload from a mobile station of the GPRS-based communications network, the datagram being intended for a destination station).

Referring to Figures 1 and 7, for packet transmission, Takeda discloses an IP address of a mobile terminal 7 that is set in a source address field 212 of the IP header 210. An IP address of a gateway 3b is set in an address field 213. An IP address of a server 18 is set in an address field 222 of a routing header 220.

Referring to Figures 1 and 8, upon receipt of the IP packet 131, a gateway node 3b carries out IP routing header processing. An IP address of the gateway 3b is set in an address field 222. An IP address of the server 18 is set in a destination address field 213. An IP address of a VPN (Virtual Private Network) is set as a destination address in a VPN tunneling header 240.

Referring to Figure 6, Takeda discloses a gateway node 3b that adds a VPN tunneling header 240 to a received IP packet to produce a packet 132. The packet 132 is then sent to a VPN equipment 2 (paragraphs [0101]-[0104]; claim 38 - the SGSN encapsulating the datagram with an outer IP header, an inner IP header and the payload, the outer IP header containing a private network address for the mobile station and a private network address for the SGSN, and the inner IP header containing the public address assigned to the mobile station and a public address for the destination station, and sending the encapsulated datagram to the GGSN).

Referring to Figures 6 and 8, upon receiving a packet 132, Takeda discloses a VPN equipment 2 that removes a VPN tunneling header 240 to attain an IP packet 133 corresponding to the original packet. The IP packet 133 is then sent to a destination server 18 (paragraph [0105]; claim 38 - the GGSN receiving the encapsulated datagram, removing the outer P header and sending the datagram encapsulated with the inner IP header to the destination station).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertrand et al. (US Pat. No. 6,687,252 B1), in view of Takeda et al. (US Pub. No. 2001/0048686 A1).

In regards to claim 1,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a Mobile Terminal (MT) 11 that sends an Activate PDP Context Request message 22 to a SGSN 12 to activate the PDP Context (column 5, lines 4-5; claim 1- a Serving GPRS Support Node

(SGSN) receiving an Activate Packet Data Protocol (PDP) Context Request message from a mobile station of the GPRS-based communications network).

In regards to claims 1 and 28,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand also discloses a SGSN 12 that sends a Create PDP Context Request message to a GGSN (Gateway GPRS Service Node) 15 to create the PDP context (column 5, lines 5-8; claims 1 and 28 - the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message From the SGSN to the GGSN in response to the Activate PDP Protocol Context Request).

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a GGSN that sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS). The RS performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN (column 5, lines 15-26 and 60-61; claims 1 and 28 - the GGSN assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station in response to the Create PDP Context Request message).

The GGSN then returns a Create PDP Context Response message 27 to a SGSN (column 5, lines 64-66; claims 1 and 28 – and sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN to the SGSN containing the information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claims 1 and 2,

The SGSN provides an IP address to the MT in an Activate PDP Context Accept message (column 5, lines 66-67; claims 1 and 2 - the SGSN sending an Activate PDP Context Accept message to the mobile station in response to the Create PDP Context Response message, the Activate PDP Context Accept message containing information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 4,

Referring to Figure 2, Bertrand discloses a GGSN that can examine a APN at step 37, and use these parameters to create a VPN (virtual private network) tunnel to a remote site (column 7, lines 5-11 and 66-67; claim 4 – the information contained in the APN field of the Activation PDP Context Request message implicitly indicates one of a private network address and a public network address).

In regards to claim 5,

Bertrand discloses a GGSN that allocates an IP address. A public IP address is allocated only if a MT is a user of a real-time. Otherwise, a private IP address is allocated (Abstract; column 1, lines 34-37 and 48-67; column 3, lines 3-10; claim 5 – the private network address and the public network address are each one of an Pv4 network address and an IPv6 network address).

In regards to claims 6 and 29,

Bertrand discloses a system that dynamically allocates IP addresses to mobile terminals operating in a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) network (column 1, lines 5-10; claims 6 and 29 - the GPRS-based communications network is a GPRS communications network).

In regards to claims 8 and 32,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a Mobile Terminal (MT) 11 sends an Activate PDP Context Request message 22 to a SGSN 12 to activate the PDP Context (column 5, lines 4-5; claims 8 and 32 - receiving an Activate Packet Data Protocol (PDP) Context Request message at a Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) from a mobile station of the GPRS-based communications network).

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a SGSN that provides an IP address to the MT in an Activate PDP Context Accept message (column 5, lines 66-67; claims 8 and 32 - sending an Activate PDP Context Accept message to the mobile station containing information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 9,

Bertrand discloses a SGSN 12 that sends a Create PDP Context Request message to a GGSN (Gateway GPRS Service Node) 15 to create the PDP context (column 5, lines 5-8; claim 9 - sending a Create PDP Context Request message from the SGSN to a Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN) of the GPRS-based communications network).

Bertrand also discloses a GGSN that returns a Create PDP Context Response message 27 to a SGSN (column 5, lines 64-66; claim 9 – and receiving a Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN containing information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 10,

Bertrand also discloses a SGSN 12 that sends a Create PDP Context Request message to a GGSN (Gateway GPRS Service Node) 15 to create the PDP context (column 5, lines 5-8; claim 10 - receiving the Create PDP Context Request message from the SGSN at the GGSN).

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand also discloses a GGSN that sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS). The RS performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN (column 5, lines 15-26, 60-61, and 64-66; claim 10 – assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message).

The GGSN then returns a Create PDP Context Response message 27 to a SGSN (column 5, lines 64-66; claim 10 – and sending the Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN to the SGSN containing the information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the

mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 11,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a SGSN that sends a Create PDP Context Request to a GGSN. The GGSN then sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS) (column 5, lines 5-18; claim 11 – sending a Create PDP Context Request message from the SGSN to a Border Gateway (BG) of the GPRS-based communications network).

Bertrand also discloses a RS that performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN. The GGSN then sends a Create PDP Context Response message to the SGSN (column 5, lines 15-26 and 60-66; claim 11 – and receiving a Create PDP Context Response message at the SGSN from the BG containing information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 12,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a SGSN that sends a Create PDP Context Request to a GGSN. The GGSN then sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS) (column 5, lines 5-18; claim 12 – receiving the Create PDP Context Request message at the BG).

Bertrand also discloses a RS that performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN (column 5, lines 15-26, 60-61, and 64-66; claim 12 – assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message).

Bertrand also discloses a RS that performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN. The GGSN then sends a Create PDP Context Response message to the SGSN (column 5, lines 15-26 and 60-61; claim 12 – and sending the Create PDP Context Response message to the SGSN containing the information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station and based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 13,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a SGSN that sends a Create PDP Context Request to a GGSN (column 5, lines 5-18; claim 13 – sending the Create PDP Context Request message from the SGSN to a Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN) of the GPRS-based communications network). The GGSN then sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS) (column 5, lines 16-18; claim 13 - sending the Create PDP Context Request message from the GGSN to the BG).

Bertrand also discloses a RS that performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN (column 5, lines 62-64; claim 13 – receiving the Create PDP Context Response message at the GGSN from the BG). The GGSN then sends a Create PDP Context Response message to the SGSN (column 5, lines 64-66; claim 13 – and receiving the Create PDP Context Response message at the SGSN from the GGSN).

In regards to claim 14,

A SGSN provides an IP address to a MT in an Activate PDP Context Accept message (column 5, lines 66-67; claim 14 - receiving at the mobile station the Activate PDP Context Accept message containing the information relating to an assignment of one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claims 16 and 34,

Referring to Figure 2, Bertrand discloses a GGSN that can examine a APN at step 37, and use these parameters to create a VPN (virtual private network) tunnel to a remote site (column 7, lines 5-11 and 66-67; claims 16 and 34 – the information contained in the APN field of the Activation PDP Context Request message implicitly indicates one of a private network address and a public network address).

In regards to claims 17 and 35,

Bertrand discloses a GGSN that allocates an IP address. A public IP address is allocated only if a MT is a user of a real-time. Otherwise, a private IP address is allocated (Abstract; column 1, lines 34-37 and 48-67; column 3, lines 3-10; claims 17 and 35 – the private network address and the public network address are each one of an Pv4 network address and an IPv6 network address).

In regards to claims 18 and 36,

Bertrand discloses a system that dynamically allocates IP addresses to mobile terminals operating in a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) network (column 1, lines 5-10; claims 18 and 36 - the GPRS-based communications network is a GPRS communications network).

In regards to claim 20,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a Mobile Terminal (MT) 11 sends an Activate PDP Context Request message 22 to a SGSN 12 to activate the PDP Context (column 5, lines 4-5; claim 20 - a Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) receiving an Activate Packet Data Protocol (PDP) Context Request message from a mobile station of the GPRS-based communications network).

In regards to claims 20 and 31,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a SGSN that sends a Create PDP Context Request to a GGSN. The GGSN then sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS) (column 5, lines 5-18; claims 20 and 31 – the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message from the SGSN to the BG in response to the Activate PDP Protocol Context Request).

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a RS that performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to the GGSN (column 5, lines 15-26, 60-61, and 64-66; claims 20 and 31 – the BG assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station in response to the Create PDP Context Request message).

The GGSN then sends a Create PDP Context Response message to the SGSN (column 5, lines 15-26 and 60-61; claims 20 and 31 – and sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the BG to the SGSN containing the information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claims 20 and 22,

Bertrand also discloses a SGSN that provides an IP address to the MT in an Activate PDP Context Accept message (column 5, lines 66-67; claims 20 and 22 - the SGSN sending an Activate PDP Context Accept message to the mobile station in response to the Create PDP Context Response message, the Activate PDP Context Accept message containing information assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message).

In regards to claim 21,

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a SGSN that sends a Create PDP Context Request to a GGSN (column 5, lines 5-18; claim 21 – the SGSN sending the Create PDP Context Request message from the SGSN to the GGSN in response to the Activate PDP Protocol Context Request).

The GGSN then sends a Radius Access Request to a Radius Server (RS) (column 5, lines 16-18; claim 21 - the GGSN sending the Create PDP Context Request message from the GGSN to the BG).

Referring to Figure 1, Bertrand discloses a RS that performs its authentication functions, and provides an IP address in a Radius Access Accept message that is sent to a GGSN (column 5, lines 62-64; claim 21 – the BG sends the Create PDP Context Response message from the BG to the GGSN).

The GGSN then sends a Create PDP Context Response message to a SGSN (column 5, lines 64-66; claim 21 – and the GGSN sends the Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN to the SGSN).

In regards to claim 24,

Referring to Figure 2, Bertrand discloses a GGSN that can examine a APN at step 37, and use these parameters to create a VPN (virtual private network) tunnel to a remote site (column 7, lines 5-11 and 66-67; claim 24 – the information contained in the APN field of the Activation PDP Context Request message implicitly indicates one of a private network address and a public network address).

In regards to claim 25

Bertrand discloses a GGSN that allocates an IP address. A public IP address is allocated only if a MT is a user of a real-time. Otherwise, a private IP address is allocated (Abstract; column 1, lines 34-37 and 48-67; column 3, lines 3-10; claim 25 – the private network address and the public network address are each one of an Pv4 network address and an IPv6 network address).

In regards to claim 26,

Bertrand discloses a system that dynamically allocates IP addresses to mobile terminals operating in a General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) network (column 1, lines 5-10; claim 26 - the GPRS-based communications network is a GPRS communications network).

However, Bertrand does not disclose an Activate PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claims 1 and 3.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses an Activate PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs [0026], [0089] and [0090]; claims 1 and 3 - the Activate PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify an Activate PDP Context Request message 109 of Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a GGSN included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0089]-[0091]).

However, Bertrand does not disclose a Create PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claims 1 and 28.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses a Create PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs [0027], [0071], [0072] and [0091]; claims 1 and 28 - the Create PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a Create PDP Context Request message 110 of Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a destination-of-

connection external network included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0027] and [0091]).

However, Bertrand does not disclose an Activate PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claims 8, 15, 32, and 33.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses an Activate PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs [0026], [0089] and [0090]; claims 8, 15, 32, and 33 - the Activate PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify an Activate PDP Context Request message 109 of Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a GGSN included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0089]-[0091]).

However, Bertrand does not disclose a Create PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for

one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claim 9.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses a Create PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs [0027], [0071], [0072] and [0091]; claim 9 - the Create PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a Create PDP Context Request message 110 of Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a destination-of-connection external network included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0027] and [0091]).

However, Bertrand does not disclose a Create PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claim 11.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses a Create PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs

[0027], [0071], [0072] and [0091]; claim 11 - the Create PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a Create PDP Context Request message 110 of Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a destination-of-connection external network included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0027] and [0091]).

However, Bertrand does not disclose an Activate PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claims 20 and 23.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses an Activate PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs [0026], [0089] and [0090]; claims 20 and 23 - the Activate PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify an Activate PDP Context Request message 109 of

Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a GGSN included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0089]-[0091]).

However, Bertrand does not disclose a Create PDP Context Request message that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as specified in claims 20 and 31.

Referring to Figure 5, Takeda discloses a Create PDP Context Request message 109 that has an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address (paragraphs [0027], [0071], [0072] and [0091]; claims 20 and 31 - the Create PDP Context Request message having an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a Create PDP Context Request message 110 of Bertrand to have an APN field containing information relating to a request for one of a private network address and a public network address, as shown by Takeda, since this APN field would provide a means to identify a destination-of-connection external network included in the IP packet communication path (Takeda; Figures 1 and 5; paragraphs [0027] and [0091]).

Claims 7, 19, 27, 30, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertrand et al. (US Pat. No. 6,687,252 B1), in view of Takeda et al. (US Pub. No. 2001/0048686 A1), further in view of White et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0081578 A1), hereafter White.

Bertrand discloses the above limitations of claims 1, 8, 20, 28, and 32.

However, Bertrand does not disclose the GPRS-based communications network that is a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System.

Referring to Figure 2, White discloses a GPRS-based communications network that is a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (paragraph [0002]; claims 7, 19, 27, 30 and 37 - the GPRS-based communications network is a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a GPRS-based communications network of Komiya to be a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System, as shown by White, so a mobile station can use a PDP context activation procedure to establish an internet protocol connectivity with an external Packet Data Network (PDN) for various data functions provided by 3G (White; paragraphs [0002] and [0003]).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Barnes et al. (US Pat. No. 6,711,147 B1) discloses Merged Packet Service and Mobile Internet Protocol.

Shi et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0037242 A1) discloses Allocating Addresses to Mobile Stations.

Ibanez et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0026230 A1) discloses Proxy Duplicate Address Detection for Dynamic Address Allocation.

Narvanen (US Pub. No. 2002/0080757 A1) discloses Arranging Packet Data Connections In Office System.

Depaoli, R.; Moiso, C. (Intelligent Network Workshop, 2001 IEEE 6-9 May 2001 Pages:4 – 8) discloses Network intelligence for GPRS.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hao X. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-8195. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on 571-272-8195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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